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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/616,091	07/08/2003	Mark Davis	1070P3821	9656
53483                      7590                      12/06/2010 KACVINSKY DAISAK PLLC (1070) 4500 BROOKTREE ROAD SUITE 302 WEXFORD, PA 15090				
EXAMINER				
LEE, TING ZHOU				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2173				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
12/06/2010		ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

sbartl@kdfirm.com  
agilbert@kdfirm.com

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/616,091

**Applicant(s)**

DAVIS, MARK

**Examiner**

TING LEE

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 May 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 6-7, 9-10, 16-17, 19-20, 27-31 and 37-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 6-7, 9-10, 16-17, 19-20, 27-31 and 37-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 05/25/2010
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. The Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed on 25 May 2010 under 37 CFR 1.53(d) based on parent Application No. 10/616,091 is acceptable and a RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.
2. The amendments filed on 25 May 2010, submitted with the filing of the RCE have been received and entered. Claims 6-7, 9-10, 16-17, 19-20, 27-31 and 37-41 as amended are pending in the application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 6-7, 9-10, 16-17, 19-20, 27-31 and 37-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dyszel (Handspring Visor for Dummies), Microsoft® Windows Version 5.1, copyright 2001 (hereinafter "Windows") and Barnett et al. U.S. Publication 2002/0154178 (hereinafter "Barnett").

Referring to claim 6, Dyszel teaches a method of displaying calendar information comprising displaying a weekly view graphical image on a display screen (i.e. see Fig. 8-

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3) (Dyszel: page 121), wherein the weekly view graphical image comprises days of the week and appointment icons therein (i.e. the columns represent the days of the week and bars in the columns represent appointment icons, see Fig. 8-3) (page 121); visually highlighting appointment icons in response to user navigation input (i.e. by tapping on the interface) (Dyszel: page 122); in response to a user selection of a first highlighted appointment icon, automatically displaying a preview window comprising details of said first highlighted appointment icon on said display screen (i.e. see top of Fig. 8-4) (Dyszel: page 122), wherein said preview window is displayed simultaneously with said weekly view graphical image which remains user accessible while said preview window is open (i.e. see Fig. 8-4) (Dyszel: page 122). However, although Dyszel teaches removal of a preview window (i.e. in Fig. 8-3, since there is no selected block, there is no preview window) (Dyszel: page 121), Dyszel fails to explicitly teach removing the preview window in response to a user selection outside of the preview window while the preview window is open. Windows teaches a graphical user interface (Screenshot 9) similar to that of Dyszel. In addition, Windows further teaches removing a window in response to user selection outside of the window while the window is open (Screenshot 13 shows the display of a context menu window; when the user clicks outside the menu window when the window is open as shown in Screenshot 13, the menu window automatically disappears and the screen returns to the original display shown in Screenshot 9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the teachings of Dyszel and Windows before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the GUI displaying the preview window of Dyszel to include the removal of windows via selection outside of the window, as taught by Windows. One would have been motivated to make such a

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combination in order to display only information that are pertinent to the user/essential to the user's current focus of attention and/or working environment; this also prevents the screen from being cluttered with non-critical information, thereby maximizing screen space usage. Barnett teaches the display of appointments on a calendar interface (Barnett: page 2, paragraph 0025 and further shown by the calendar in Figure 8 for example) similar to that of Dyszel and Windows. In addition, Barnett further teaches associating appointments to a category (events, i.e. appointments can be associated with a category) (Barnett: page 2, paragraph 0025 and page 6, paragraph 0099); displaying only the appointments for a selected category (users can filter the displayed events by selecting to view only events from selected categories) (page 6, paragraph 0099 and Figure 9); wherein displaying only the appointments for a selected category further comprises displaying the appointment in a color that associates the appointment icon to the category (the categories are color-coded and the events within each category correspond to the color of the category; for example, all events from one category can be blue) (Barnett: page 7, paragraph 0109). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Dyszel, Windows and Barnett before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display of appointment icons on the calendar of Dyszel and Windows to include the display of appointments corresponding to a selected category in the color associated with the selected category. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide a higher level of flexibility in the way events can be viewed; this combination provides the advantage of indexing the events, which gives users the flexibility to view events that are of interest (Barnett: page 1, paragraphs 0015-0016).

Referring to claims 7 and 17, Dyszel, as modified, teach in response to a user navigation to a second highlighted appointment icon, automatically updating said preview window to display details of said second highlighted appointment icon on said display screen (i.e. clicking on another bar will present information about the other bar) (Dyszel: page 121).

Referring to claims 9 and 19, Dyszel, as modified, teach removing the preview window in response to a user selection while the preview window is open (Screenshot 13 shows the display of a context menu window; when the user clicks outside the menu window when the window is open as shown in Screenshot 13, the menu window automatically disappears and returns to the original display shown in Screenshot 9).

Referring to claims 10 and 20, Dyszel, as modified, teach highlighting days of the week (i.e. see Fig. 8-4 where 9/10 is selected, 'Dyszel) and highlighting appointments within a highlighted day (i.e. by clicking on a block representing an appointment) (Dyszel: Fig. 8-4), in response to left/right and up/down navigation, respectively (the left/right and up/down cursor keys are used for navigation throughout the Windows GUI; an exemplary virtual keyboard is shown in Screenshot 4).

Referring to claim 16, claim 16 differs from claim 6 only in that claim 16 is a system type claim with memory (Dyszel: page 208) and processor (Dyszel: page 13, line 4) on a bus whereas claim 6 is a method claim. Thus, claim 16 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 6 above.

Referring to claim 27, Dyszel teaches a method of displaying calendar information comprising a display screen with a display mode that is substantially square in shape (i.e. Fig. 8-3 shows a square shape display) (Dyszel; page 121) and an active

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input area (active areas of the display in which users can make selections, such as the area displaying the “Go to” buttons, shown in Figure 8-5) (Dyszel; page 123); displaying a monthly view graphical image on an effective area of the display screen, wherein said monthly view graphical image comprises days of the month and appointment icons therein (see Fig. 8-5 with boxes in the day representing appointments in that day) (Dyszel; page 123); visually highlighting days in response to user navigation input (the 7th is highlighted, see Fig. 8-5) (Dyszel; page 123). Dyszel does not explicitly teach in response to a user selection of a first highlighted day, automatically displaying a preview window comprising details of appointments of said first highlighted day on said display screen, wherein said preview window is displayed simultaneously with said view graphical image which remains user accessible while said preview window is open. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Dyszel before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the weekly view graphical image with previews (Dyszel: pages 121- 122) taught by Dyszel to include using previews in a monthly view. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to simultaneously preview a selected day in a calendar with a summary of appointments of that selected day (Dyszel: pages 122 and 123). Furthermore, although Dyszel teaches removal of a preview window (i.e. in Fig. 8-3, since there is no selected block, there is no preview window) (Dyszel: pages 121), Dyszel fails to explicitly teach removing the preview window in response to a user selection outside of the preview window while the preview window is open. Windows teaches a graphical user interface (Screenshot 9) similar to that of Dyszel. In addition, Windows further teaches removing a window in response to user selection outside of the window

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while the window is open (Screenshot 13 shows the display of a context menu window; when the user clicks outside the menu window when the window is open as shown in Screenshot 13, the menu window automatically disappears and returns to the original display shown in Screenshot 9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the teachings of Dyszel and Windows before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the GUI displaying the preview window of Dyszel to include the removal of windows via selection outside of the window, as taught by Windows. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to display only information that are pertinent to the user/essential to the user's current focus of attention and/or working environment; this also prevents the screen from being cluttered with non-critical information, thereby maximizing screen space usage.

Barnett teaches the display of appointments on a calendar interface (Barnett: page 2, paragraph 0025 and further shown by the calendar in Figure 8 for example) similar to that of Dyszel and Windows. In addition, Barnett further teaches associating appointments to a category (events, i.e. appointments can be associated with a category) (Barnett: page 2, paragraph 0025 and page 6, paragraph 0099); displaying only the appointments for a selected category (users can filter the displayed events by selecting to view only events from selected categories) (page 6, paragraph 0099 and Figure 9); wherein displaying only the appointments for a selected category further comprises displaying the appointment in a color that associates the appointment icon to the category (the categories are color-coded and the events within each category correspond to the color of the category; for example, all events from one category can be blue) (Barnett: page 7, paragraph 0109). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art,



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having the teachings of Dyszel, Windows and Barnett before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display of appointment icons on the calendar of Dyszel and Windows to include the display of appointments corresponding to a selected category in the color associated with the selected category. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide a higher level of flexibility in the way events can be viewed; this combination provides the advantage of indexing the events, which gives users the flexibility to view events that are of interest (Barnett: page 1, paragraphs 0015-0016).

Referring to claim 16, claim 16 differs from claim 6 only in that claim 16 is a system type claim with memory (Dyszel: page 208) and processor (Dyszel: page 13, line 4) on a bus whereas claim 6 is a method claim. Thus, claim 16 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 6 above.

Referring to claims 28 and 38, Dyszel, as modified, teach in response to a user navigation to a second highlighted day, automatically updating said preview window to display details of appointments of said second highlighted day on said display screen (i.e. clicking on another bar will present information about the other bar) (Dyszel: page 121).

Referring to claims 29 and 39, Dyszel, as modified, teach displaying a full day view of said first highlighted day in response to a user selection provided said preview window is already open (i.e. tapping on a day in Month view will display the Day view for that day) (Dyszel: page 123).

Referring to claims 30 and 40, Dyszel, as modified, teach displaying a full day view of said second highlighted day in response to a user selection provided said preview

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window is already open (i.e. tapping on a day in Month view will display the Day view for that day) (Dyszel: page 123).

Referring to claims 31 and 41, Dyszel, as modified, teach highlighting days of the month across a common row (Dyszel: see Fig. 8-5 where the 7th is selected); and highlighting days of the month across a common column within-a highlighted day (i.e. by clicking on a block representing an appointment) (Dyszel: Fig. 8-4), in response to left/right and up/down navigation, respectively (the left/right and up/down cursor keys are used for navigation throughout the Windows GUI; an exemplary virtual keyboard is shown in Screenshot 4).

Referring to claim 37, Dyszel teaches a computer system comprising a memory coupled to a bus (Dyszel: page 208); a processor coupled to the bus (Dyszel: page 13, line 4); and a display screen coupled to the bus (Dyszel: screen show in Figure 1-2 on page 12), that is substantially square in shape (i.e. Fig. 8-3 shows a square shape display) (Dyszel; page 121), the memory comprises instructions for implementing a method comprising displaying a monthly view graphical image on an effective area of the display screen, wherein said monthly view graphical image comprises days of the month and appointment icons therein (see Fig. 8-5 with boxes in the day representing appointments in that day) (Dyszel: page 123); visually highlighting days in response to user navigation input (the 7th is highlighted, see Fig. 8-5) (Dyszel: page 123). Dyszel does not explicitly teach in response to a user selection of a first highlighted day, automatically displaying a preview window comprising details of appointments of said first highlighted day on said display screen, wherein said preview window is displayed simultaneously with said view graphical image which remains user accessible while said preview window is open.

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However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Dyszel before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the weekly view graphical image with previews (Dyszel: pages 121- 122) taught by Dyszel to include using previews in a monthly view. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to simultaneously preview a selected day in a calendar with a summary of appointments of that selected day (Dyszel: pages 122 and 123). However, Dyszel fails to explicitly teach removing the preview window in response to a user selection outside of the preview window while the preview window is open. Windows teaches a graphical user interface (Screenshot 9) similar to that of Dyszel. In addition, Windows further teaches removing a window in response to user selection outside of the window while the window is open (Screenshot 13 shows the display of a context menu window; when the user clicks outside the menu window when the window is open as shown in Screenshot 13, the menu window automatically disappears and the screen returns to the original display shown in Screenshot 9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the teachings of Dyszel and Windows before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the GUI displaying the preview window of Dyszel to include the removal of windows via selection outside of the window, as taught by Windows. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to display only information that are pertinent to the user/essential to the user's current focus of attention and/or working environment; this also prevents the screen from being cluttered with non-critical information, thereby maximizing screen space usage. Barnett teaches the display of appointments on a calendar interface (Barnett: page 2, paragraph 0025 and further shown by the calendar in Figure 8 for example) similar to that of Dyszel

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and Windows. In addition, Barnett further teaches associating appointments to a category (events, i.e. appointments can be associated with a category) (Barnett: page 2, paragraph 0025 and page 6, paragraph 0099); displaying only the appointments for a selected category (users can filter the displayed events by selecting to view only events from selected categories) (page 6, paragraph 0099 and Figure 9); wherein displaying only the appointments for a selected category further comprises displaying the appointment in a color that associates the appointment icon to the category (the categories are color-coded and the events within each category correspond to the color of the category; for example, all events from one category can be blue) (Barnett: page 7, paragraph 0109). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Dyszel, Windows and Barnett before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display of appointment icons on the calendar of Dyszel and Windows to include the display of appointments corresponding to a selected category in the color associated with the selected category. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide a higher level of flexibility in the way events can be viewed; this combination provides the advantage of indexing the events, which gives users the flexibility to view events that are of interest (Barnett: page 1, paragraphs 0015-0016).

#### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 6-7, 9-10, 16-17, 19-20, 27-31 and 37-41 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

5. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar. Specifically, Sellen et al. U.S. Publication 2004/0093380 (hereinafter "Sellen") also teaches the amended limitations of associating appointments to a category (appointment belong to certain categories, i.e. associated with different people) (for example, Figure 6A shows appointments of one category, i.e. appointments associated with one user while Figure 6B shows appointments for another category, i.e. appointments associated with another user) (Sellen: page 5, paragraph 0060 and page 8, paragraph 0083); displaying only the appointments for a selected category (users can select to display the calendars shown in Figures 6A and 6B one at a time so that when Figure 6A is shown, only the appointments for the selected category, i.e. appointments for the first user are shown and when Figure 6B is shown, only the appointments for the selected category, i.e. the appointments for the second user are shown) (page 5, paragraph 0060); wherein displaying only the appointments for a selected category further comprises displaying the appointment in a color that associates the appointment icon to the category (the appointment for the different categories, i.e. users can be displayed in a different color) (page 5, paragraphs 0058 and 0062)

### ***Conclusion***

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TING LEE whose telephone number is (571)272-4058.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30am - 3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kieu Vu can be reached on (571) 272-4057. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/TING LEE/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2173